

## PE REPORT WRITING

### A. BLOOD

#### A.1 Preliminary Examination

- A.1.1** The visual screening of an item may include microscopic and alternate light source examinations.
- A.1.2** The EVIDENCE was visually examined and no apparent bloodstains were observed.

#### A.2 Stain Preparation from Liquid Blood Sample

- A.2.1** A blood stain reference sample was produced from the liquid blood sample of NAME. This blood stain reference sample will be placed in the WCSO-FSD Evidence Section.

#### A.3 Screening Test for Blood

- A.3.1** Presumptive testing for the presence of blood was performed utilizing the Kastle-Meyer test.
- A.3.2** Presumptive testing for the presence of blood was performed utilizing the Hemastix® test.
- A.3.3** A presumptive test is not uniquely specific for the indicated body fluid, but may be utilized as a screening tool for possible additional analysis.
- A.3.4** A positive result for the presumptive presence of blood was obtained from red-brown staining on the EVIDENCE.
- A.3.5** A weak positive result for the presumptive presence of blood was obtained from red-brown staining on the EVIDENCE.
- A.3.6** Positive results for the presumptive presence of blood were obtained from red-brown staining on the EVIDENCE.
- A.3.7** Positive results for the presumptive presence of blood were obtained from the EVIDENCE.

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- A.3.8** Extensive red-brown staining was (observed/noted) on the EVIDENCE. A positive result for the presumptive presence of blood was obtained from the two/three/etc. areas of staining tested on the [GIVE LOCATION OF TESTED STAIN ON EVIDENCE HERE].
- A.3.9** The EVIDENCE was/were examined in the laboratory for the presence of blood using a second type of presumptive test. While this test is more specific it is also less sensitive than luminol for blood detection. A positive result for the presumptive presence of blood was obtained from the EVIDENCE.
- A.3.10** The EVIDENCE was/were examined in the laboratory for the presence of blood using a second type of presumptive test. While this test is more specific it is also less sensitive than luminol for blood detection. A negative result for the presumptive presence of blood was obtained from the EVIDENCE.
- A.3.11** A negative result for the presumptive presence of blood was obtained from a stain on the EVIDENCE.
- A.3.12** Negative results for the presumptive presence of blood were obtained from staining on the EVIDENCE.
- A.3.13** A very small red-brown stain was observed on the EVIDENCE. Due to the size of this stain, presumptive testing for the presence of blood was not performed.
- A.3.14** Due to interference between the COLOR staining on the EVIDENCE/COLOR OF EVIDENCE and the Kastle-Meyer test reagents, an inconclusive result for the presumptive presence of blood was obtained from staining on the EVIDENCE. (If using inconclusive, must provide reason - above is an example)

#### **A.4 Luminol Testing**

- A.4.1** The EVIDENCE was examined for non-visible blood using luminol.

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- A.4.2** A presumptive test is not uniquely specific for the indicated body fluid, but may be utilized as a screening tool for possible additional analysis.
- A.4.3** A positive result for the presumptive presence of blood was obtained with luminol from the EVIDENCE.
- A.4.4** Negative results for the presumptive presence of blood were obtained with luminol from the EVIDENCE.

#### **A.5 Screening Test for Human Blood**

- A.5.1** Testing for the presence of human blood was performed utilizing the ABACard® HemaTrace® test. This test may cross-react with ferret and higher primate blood.
- A.5.2** Human blood was indicated in the red-brown staining on the EVIDENCE.
- A.5.3** A negative result for the presence of human blood was obtained from a red-brown stain on the EVIDENCE.
- A.5.4** Negative results for the presence of human blood were obtained from red-brown staining on the EVIDENCE.
- A.5.5** Due to interference between the COLOR staining on the EVIDENCE/COLOR OF EVIDENCE and the ABACard® HemaTrace® test, an inconclusive result for the presence of human blood was obtained from a portion of the staining on the EVIDENCE. (If using inconclusive, must provide a reason – above is an example)

### **B. SEMEN**

#### **B.1 Preliminary Examination**

- B.1.1** The visual screening of an item may include microscopic and alternate light source examinations.
- B.1.2** The EVIDENCE was visually examined and no apparent semen stains were observed.

#### **B.2 Screening Test for Seminal Fluid**

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- B.2.1 Presumptive testing for the presence of semen was performed utilizing the acid phosphatase test.**
- B.2.2 A presumptive test is not uniquely specific for the indicated body fluid, but may be utilized as a screening tool for possible additional analysis.**
- B.2.3 A positive result for the presumptive presence of semen was obtained from the EVIDENCE.**
- B.2.4 A weak positive result for the presumptive presence of semen was obtained from the EVIDENCE.**
- B.2.5 Positive results for the presumptive presence of semen were obtained from the EVIDENCE.**
- B.2.6 Weak positive results for the presumptive presence of semen were obtained from the EVIDENCE.**
- B.2.7 A negative result for the presumptive presence of semen was obtained from the EVIDENCE.**
- B.2.8 Negative results for the presumptive presence of semen were obtained from the EVIDENCE.**
- B.2.9 Due to interference between the COLOR staining on the EVIDENCE/COLOR OF EVIDENCE and the acid phosphatase test reagents, an inconclusive result for the presumptive presence of semen was obtained from staining on the EVIDENCE. (If using inconclusive, must provide a reason - above is an example)**

### **B.3 Microscopic Examination for Spermatozoa**

- B.3.1 Confirmatory testing for the presence of semen (containing spermatozoa) was performed utilizing a microscopic examination.**
- B.3.2 Semen (containing spermatozoa) was identified in the/on the EVIDENCE.**
- B.3.3 A positive result for the presumptive presence of semen was obtained from the EVIDENCE; however, a microscopic**

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examination of a portion of the EVIDENCE for the presence of spermatozoa yielded negative results.

- B.3.4** Positive results for the presumptive presence of semen were obtained from the EVIDENCE; however, a microscopic examination of a portion of the (EVIDENCE-only add specifics if examining one of several from the above list) for the presence of spermatozoa yielded negative results.
- B.3.5** A negative result for the presumptive presence of semen was obtained from the EVIDENCE. Furthermore, a microscopic examination of a portion of these swabs/this stain for the presence of spermatozoa also yielded negative results.
- B.3.6** A negative result for the presumptive presence of semen was obtained from the EVIDENCE. Furthermore, microscopic examinations of a portion of these swabs for the presence of spermatozoa yielded inconclusive results. (IF USING THIS STATEMENT ADD REASON FOR INCONCLUSIVE)

#### **B.4 Indication of Seminal Fluid**

- B.4.1** Testing for the presence of human seminal fluid was performed using the ABACard® p30 test. The enzyme p30 is present in high concentrations in semen and may be present in lower concentrations in some other body fluids.
- B.4.2** Seminal fluid (without spermatozoa) was indicated in the EVIDENCE.
- B.4.3** Further p30 testing for seminal fluid on a portion of the EVIDENCE yielded negative results.
- B.4.4** Due to interference between the COLOR staining on the EVIDENCE/COLOR OF EVIDENCE and the ABACard® p30 test, an inconclusive result for the presence of human seminal fluid was obtained from a portion of staining on the EVIDENCE. (If using inconclusive, must provide reason - above is an example)

### **C. SALIVA**

#### **C.1 Preliminary Examination**

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- C.1.1 The visual screening of an item may include microscopic and alternate light source examinations.**

## **C.2 Screening Test for Human Saliva**

- C.2.1 Testing for the presence of human salivary amylase was performed using the RSID™-Saliva test. This test may react with human breast milk, menstrual blood, and fecal material.**
- C.2.2 Amylase was identified in the EVIDENCE. Amylase is found in high concentrations in human saliva; a positive result may indicate the presence of human saliva.**
- C.2.3 A negative result for the presence of amylase was obtained from a portion of the EVIDENCE. Amylase is found in high concentrations in human saliva.**
- C.2.4 A negative result for the presence of amylase, an enzyme found in high concentrations in human saliva, was obtained from a portion of the EVIDENCE.**
- C.2.5 Due to interference between the COLOR staining on the EVIDENCE/COLOR OF EVIDENCE and the RSID™-Saliva test, an inconclusive result for the presence of amylase was obtained from a portion of the staining on the EVIDENCE. (If using inconclusive, must provide reason - above is an example)**

## **D. HAIR RECOVERY AND PRESERVATION**

### **D.1 Preliminary Examination**

- D.1.1 Root suitability examination was performed utilizing a microscopic examination.**
- D.1.2 There were no apparent hairs observed to be associated with the EVIDENCE.**
- D.1.3 There were no clumps of apparent hair that appeared forcibly removed observed on the EVIDENCE.**

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- D.1.4 A few/several/numerous apparent hairs were observed on the EVIDENCE. These were not examined and left in place on the item.**

## **D.2 Root Suitability**

- D.2.1 NUMBER (color) apparent hairs were collected from the EVIDENCE. Due to the nature of the roots on these apparent hairs, obtaining nuclear DNA results would not be expected. Therefore, this/these apparent hair was/were repackaged with the item.**
- D.2.2 One (color) apparent hair was collected from the EVIDENCE. Due to the nature of the root on this apparent hair, obtaining nuclear DNA results would not be expected. Therefore, this apparent hair was repackaged with the item.**
- D.2.3 NUMBER (color) fragments were collected from the EVIDENCE. These fragments are not suitable for nuclear DNA typing and were repackaged with the item.**
- D.2.4 One (color) fragment was collected from the EVIDENCE. This fragment is not suitable for nuclear DNA typing and was repackaged with the item.**
- D.2.5 These apparent hairs would not be suitable for nuclear DNA typing and were repackaged with the item.**
- D.2.6 NUMBER (color) apparent hair(s) was/were collected from the EVIDENCE. NUMBER of the apparent hairs has/have a root that may be suitable for nuclear DNA typing. The root(s) was/were removed as ...**
- D.2.7 One light brown apparent hair was collected from the pubic hair brushing. This apparent hair has a root that may be suitable for nuclear DNA typing. The root was removed as ...**
- D.2.8 Several apparent hairs were observed to be associated with the EVIDENCE; these were not examined and left in place (on the item).**

## **E. EXAMINATION OF FINGERNAILS**

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## **E.1 Fingernails**

- E.1.1 Possible tissue was collected from the fingernail scrapings/clippings/swabs; however, a stipulation for the consumption of evidence will be required prior to analysis.**
- E.1.2 The fingernail clippings were heavily stained with apparent blood. No apparent tissue was observed on the underside leading edge of the nails/clippings.**

## **F. REMOVAL AND FORWARDING TO DNA**

### **F.1 Removal for Forwarding to DNA**

- F.1.1 A portion of this staining was removed as XX (e.g. Item 1.1) This cutting/swabbing was/has been placed in the WCSO-FSD Evidence Section under Item #.**
- F.1.2 The WHERE of the EVIDENCE was/were swabbed as XX (e.g. Item 5.2) for possible residual DNA from the wearer/handler/user of the exhibit. These/This swab(s) have/has been placed in the WCSO-FSD Evidence Section under Item #.**
- F.1.3 The EVIDENCE was/were removed from the Kit and has/have been placed in the WCSO-FSD Evidence Section under Item #.**

### **F.2 Forwarding to DNA / another section.**

- F.2.1 The samples contained in Item ? have been forwarded to the DNA Section for further examination.**
- F.2.2 A portion of the EVIDENCE will be forwarded to the DNA Section for further analysis.**
- F.2.3 Based on information provided by NAME, the EVIDENCE will not be referred to the DNA Section for analysis. (at this time)**
- F.2.4 The samples contained in Item x have not been forwarded to the DNA Section for further examination. Should DNA analysis become necessary for these samples, please submit a reference sample from the suspect/victim/NAME and include Item ? on your laboratory request.**

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- F.2.5 Evidence remaining under Item ? was returned to the WCSO-FSD Evidence Section and will be forwarded to the Firearms Section for further examination.**

**F.3 Stipulation**

- F.3.1 Should DNA analysis become necessary for the EVIDENCE, a stipulation for the consumption of the cutting/swab will first be required.**
- F.3.2 Due to the size of the stain collected from the EVIDENCE, a stipulation for the consumption of the cutting/swab will be required should DNA analysis become necessary.**

**G. EVIDENCE DISPOSITION STATEMENT**

- G.1 Per WCSO-FSD policy, all items will be transferred to a WCSO-FSD evidence storage location unless they have been indicated as disposed or consumed.**

**H. NO EXAM**

**H.1 Evidence Will Not Be Examined**

- H.1.1 The EVIDENCE was/were not examined (at this time).**
- H.1.2 Based on information provided by NAME, the above listed items were not examined (at this time).**
- H.1.3 Another item submitted with this laboratory request, Item? (add brief description of item, e.g. black pants), was not examined (at this time).**
- H.1.4 Additional items submitted with this laboratory request, Item ? (add brief description of item, e.g. red stained swabs from stuffed bear) and Item ? (add brief description of item, e.g. purple panties), were not examined (at this time).**

**H.2 No Call Back from the Agency**

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- H.2.1 Numerous attempts have been made to contact you to confirm that DNA analysis is still required on the above listed evidence. Should examination be necessary, please provide a phone number and email address where you can be reached along with a case synopsis.**
- H.2.2 The National DNA database does not allow entry of DNA profiles from victims. Prior to submitting any DNA profile obtained from evidence to the DNA database, it must be compared to any associated victim or non-suspect DNA profiles for elimination purposes. If the victim cannot be associated in any way with the evidence, please submit that information in the case synopsis.**

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